VISIT

TO

St. Saviour's Southwark,

With Advice to

Dr. Sacheverell's

PREACHERS There.

How beautiful are the feet of those who Preach Peace?

By a Divine of the Church of England.

LONDON,

Printed, and to be Sold by A. Baldwin in Warwick-lane, 1710. Price 2 d.

Sach. 128/1(1)

B會L

HE Office of a Clergyman derives fo much Honour from the ends of it's Institution that it needs no Man's Pen or Tongue to magnifie it by ascribing either the Rightful Power of Kings, or the usurp'd Power of Popes to it: Accordingly the Majority of Mankind have always been disposed to revere the facred Character of a Priest; and it never grows contemptible in their Eye till they who have the Honour to bear it, render it vile by their own Misconduct: For Hosea's Prophecy always holds good; there shall be like People, like Priest: The greater Part of a flock will hardly be very bad under the teaching of a discreet, active and virtuous Minister; and even those who will not be so kind to themselves as to follow his good Advice and Example, find it out of their Power not to have an Esteem for him; for the Behaviour of some few Monsters for Wickedness and ill Temper can't be fairly appeal'd to, to invalidate the Truth of this Observation: Now fince the Credit of the Holy Order rifes or falls very much by the Qualifications and Behaviour of the Members of it: it becomes us, my Reverend Brethren and Fellow Labourers in the Gospel, at all times to be very jealous of our selves with a godly fealousie, lest we be any ways acceffary to the bringing Contempt upon our felves and our Office.

B 2

And though I don't think that Contempt of the therey is so predominant a Vice amongst us as the constant Readers of Rehearfals and Observators may be apt to conceive, (for, as on the one hand I don't reckon the baving some particular Men's Persons in Admiration for the sake of 2 Party properly a Mark of Esteem for their function; so on the other Hand, some paricular Clergy-men being less respectfully treaand on the account of gross Miscarriages which provokes the Laity to flight them, does not argue those who receive them with Negligence to be ill affected to their Order.) yet, fince fome Men's Temper may require more fecular Marks of Honour for their Office than my own Notions of that Matter do, I will not argue any thing from my narrow Observation of People's Behaviour to the Clergy against this popular Complaint: It being then taken for granted, that there is an inveterate Prejudice in the main Body of the Nation against the Clergy, and too great a Forwardness in them to treat them as a despicable Society of Men; you must agree with me, Gen-tlemen, that this Prevalence of a disaffected Mind in the People against the Clergy lays an additional Tie on the Clergy, to an Habit of Circumspectness on all occasions: And one might reasonably hope that whilst our Standing is judg'd to be so slippery, the most Incircumspect at other times would grow cautious now every where in all that they say or do: At least

however unwary some few may be elsewhere, methinks they should be very careful of their Behaviour whilst they are in the Pulpit: If we must give an account for every idle World in our common Conversation, how careful ought we be to fay nothing that is ludicrous, equivocal and seditious in that sacred Oratory where we ought not to deliver any thing but what is conformable to the Oracles of God? That is a Place which a pious Minister afcends with a trembling from the honest Sollicitude he has to speak what he ought to fpeak with a due Influence upon the Minds of his Hearers: 'Tis but a small Share of our time that is spent there; and yet the Affair of the highest Consequence, (the Salvation of Immortal Souls) depends upon the Success of our Pains in that Place: O then what Prayers, what Preparation of Study, what Guards of Prudence, what Exemplariness of Zeal and Devotion, what Condescension in the way of Address can be thought too expensive to us to recommend our Exhortations from thence to our Charge? All being little enough (God knows) to gain the Speaker a candid Hearing at present in any Church throughout the Town, most of our Congregations having more in them disposed to carp at the Preacher than there are others ready to be edified by his Preaching.

So hard and critical is the Preachers Task be it where it will; and yet his Province at St. Saviours is more difficult than elsewhere; for fince Dr. Sacheverell's Tryal has been over,

B 3 Curiofity

Curiofity and other very opposite Motives draw fuch Crowds of People thither; and ingage their Attention so fastito the Preacher, that a Minister by his Sermons must do a great deal of harm or good there according to the Spirit which runs through his Discourse. Whoever comes into that Pulpit, must be a Man of more than two Talents to be able to instill Devotion, Charity, Meekness; Humility and a peaceable Temper into the Minds of his Audience. An honest Discourse, the' gracefully deliver'd, will not fuffice unless it be well worded and methodiz'd to escape the open Derision of the Atheist, the sly Exceptions of the Deift, the torturing Criticisms and Cavils of the Socinian, the Suspicions of Dissenters, and the Misapplications of both Facobite and Republican Incendiaries to their seditious Purposes. who to be fure will interpret every thing that can be wrested to the Prejudice of Religion and the Government. But certainly if Discourfes by great Care and Skill and God's Bleffing upon your Prayers for Success be rightly prepar'd and deliver'd in that Assembly, there are no Preachers, Gentlemen, that have so fair an opportunity as you have of doing good, if you will frame your Discourses with a Tendency to heal our Breaches, to allay the Proneness of the common People to Riots and Tumults, to dispel those groundless Fears and Jealousies which they have entertain'd of their Superiors. and to defeat the malicious Intentions of all forts of Enemies against the Church and the pre-

fent Establishment of the State: This may be done by shewing them the Sinfulness and Folly of their medling with things above their Post and Capacity, and how heinous a Crime it is to despile Dominions and speak evil of Dignities; and this is more aggravated when our Sovereigns, Generals, Prelates and Statesmen have in the space of seven years done more to strengthen our Constitution, and to promote true Church of England Piety by our Charity Schools, and bountiful Corporations of great and good Men, to propagate Christian Knowledge and Morality at home and abroad, than had been done in the Course of an hundred years before: You ought also up all fit occasions to shew your Audience how fignally God has rewarded the Illustrious Piety of the Queen with an amazing Series of Victories and Success: Thus you may inspire them with Gratitude to God, their good Queen, and those who act under her for the publick good, and describe to them the Preferribleness of their Condition to theirs who live under a neighbouring Government: And that neither any of these or other useful Subjects may be omitted, you would act advisedly in consulting together & dividing these Topics amongst you, in such an orderly Method that that Congregation may be as fure of hearing the whole Counsel of God from you, as they would be, if supplied by their Regular Teacher. Now Part of this Counfel is a quiet Behaviour of our felves in our respective Stations and Thankfulness to God and the Powers, that are ordained by God for the peaceable Enjoyment of our pure Religion in the Church, B 4

and the happy Confistency of Prerogative and Liberty in the State: And yet I fear Dr. Sache-Hearers have heard nothing upon this Subject, as vet from his Friends; tho' it is made too too fea-Sonable by that Spirit of Faction and Ingratitude. to the Ministry which has put the Town in fuch a Ferment. I wish it were out of my Power to fay, there has been preaching there; which is directly subservient to those unnatural Agitations which have proceeded from unreasonable Calumnies and Discontents: Whether they have been defign'd for that purpose, I will not pretend to determine, but I must say that if I had a mind to encourage our late Commotions, I would choose to preach in that way as the properest for the Service of fo black an Intention, without exposing my felf to the lash of the Laws in force against Disturbers of the Peace: And had I not been an Ear-witness of one Discourse my self; the Reader had escaped the Trouble of this Paper, tho' others had complained of it to me before, and to my Knowledge High-church-men who have gone thither with a very different Disposition from a Defire to cavil, have been fo shock'd by what they have heard that they have come away scandaliz'd and disgusted: I grant that those Physicians are the bonestest, who tell their Patients plainly of their case (as one of these Preachers very acutely observ'd), But then thought the Part of spiritual Physicians was to lay open the Diseases of Souls; not the Weaknesses of Government; much less to make Sores where they find none, and to villifie an Administration to which they owe so many Bleffings, and amongst the

the rest, the Happiness of not being ruined in their own way: The Liberty of the Subject does not imply the Liberty of a Bouteseu, tho' our Adversaries are pleas'd to strain it to that invidious sense when they exclaim against the wisest Advocates for the Privileges of the Subject assign'd him by the Laws of our Constitution.

But supposing the Queen, and her Ministry, and the Parliament were erroneous in their Administration, and 'twere the Ministers Duty, as undoubtedly to cry aloud against the false steps of States-men in their Politicks; as it is to cry aloud against every kind of Vice, tho' they themselves were known to be guilty of them: Yet, I beg leave to expostulate, would the Ministerial Commission to arraign their Vices. empower us to arraign their Persons for them from the Pulpit? And if it did, fure the Inditement ought to be drawn in their Hearing, and not before the Governours of Boats and Barges. in their furbelod Galleries at St. Saviours: But not to digrefs, our Saviour's Tribunal, as well as his Kingdom, was not of this World: His Ministers therefore have no Commission to judge Men, but their Actions; much less ought we to be Accusers, and Defamers of Princes and Lawgivers. If Preachers have a Commission of this kind. I could never yet find it in the Scripture, and therefore, I believe my Illumination in this point, will come too late, to convince me of a guilty Silence on that Account. The Doctrine of Passive Obedience, and your great Concern for the credit of it, methinks, might teach Men other

better Expedients of reforming Criminal Grandees, than by lifting their Voice like a Trumpet against them, before the giddy Vulgar: They should rather watch for a private Access to them, and the most handsome Introduction for their Reproof, that Thought and Speech could possibly furnish them with; and at the offering of their Remonstrance, all the modest Passions in Nature should be summon'd together into the air of their Looks and Behaviour, to testifie with what Reluctance they deliver their Message, and that nothing, but the most pasfionate Desire of Fidelity to God, and to their Country, and their own Souls; and the Souls that they attempt to deliver by their Reproof, would have prevail'd with them to do it: Nor would they do this even thus modeftly, till they had humbled themselves for their own Sins, and Neglects in their Function by Fasting and Prayer in their Closets faying; Lord, who am I, that I should speak this Message in such a Presence?

This was Nathan's Conduct, when he was commission'd by God, to reprove David for his great Crimes, not for Errors in Politicks: If therefore some Clergy-mens Heads are so unhappily turn'd, as to think Matters go wrong at the Helm, and that 'tis their Business to rectifie this imaginary Male-administration of the higher Powers. Since they fancy, they ought to reprove, let them at least reprove with as much Modesty as Nathan; for as much as the boldest and most assuming Person amongst them will, I hope, confess that they do it with a less evident Commission and Authority; for the wrath

of Man worketh not the Righteousness of God. And as the Pulpit is not a proper Bar for arraigning Princes, and Ministers of State; so I presume, 'twas never defign'd for Preachers venting their spite in bitter virulent Satyrs, against those of their Brethren by Function, who have higher Stations in the Church than themselves: If it were reasonable for Clergy-men to condemn one another, for not being of the same judgment in every particular that lies undetermin'd by any public Books to which they all affent and fubscribe; yet, why should they take the freedom of exposing their Adversaries, where 'tis a rare Accident, if one of them prove to be an Auditor of the Charge that is brought against them? This bitter Zeal, this fort of Wisdom cannot be from above: It looks very suspicious, as tho' it came from worldly Emulation, and if throughly examined, will I fear appear to be fenfual, and devilish. Oh therefore, I beseech you by those bleeding Wounds which our Church has already received, and daily is receiving from the unhappy Divisions of her Clergy; (for have not the Affections of the People been alienated from a great part of the Clergy this way, according to the Party they side with?) I befeech you, I say upon this Account, for your own fakes, as well as theirs, that you would not give your selves the Liberty which some of your Predecessors have done; nor bandle the word of God deceitfully; But they most certainly have done fo, who after they have read a Text against Infidelity and Apostafy, have no sooner explained the Subject of it; but they fly from it, it, into Invectives against that part of their Reverend Brethren, who are unfortunately called Low-Church Clergy-men for their Moderation to Dissenters, and their differing from others in fome Notions relating to Government. This is not so artful a way of setting off ones self. but some Persons of a vulgar understanding may fee thro it, and good and generous Souls cant but abhorr it; because 'tis at the expence of the Reputation of others, who (supposing they were as much in the wrong, as I believe them to be in the right) do mean as well, or better, than their Revilers; and by the Books which the printing part of them have wrote. they appear far superiour to them, both in natural and acquired Abilities: Who have wrote more learnedly, more judiciously, more affectionately, or with better Success, than the incomparable Bishop Wake, and others of them have done; and that too, at a Time when the Popish Interest looked most formidable, and offered rich Rewards for the meer filence of that. and other Low-Church Prelates?

And yet from their being since prefer'd, some have been pleas'd, with a Decency and Candour peculiar to themselves, to suggest that all they did, was for the sake of it: O bappy Sagacity of those brave Champions, who when our Establishment was covered with the blackest Clouds, Well, but the Case was alter'd since the Revolution, could foresee all the Wonders of the Revolution! and therefore Archd. West must be a Judas without doubt, who hardly could be a Priest before it: This is true High-Church Charity indeed; How-

ever, it has one good Property in it, for it owns the Revolution, wants Archd. West's Principles to Support it, and that no one without them can honeftly swear to the present established Government. But the vindication of fo worthy a Person, as Archd. West, ought not to depend on these Mens Courtesie, and therefore, I beg leave to put them in mind, that in the beginning of the present Reign, there were a Set of Ministers, who were far from preferring Clergymen of the Doctor's Principles, and yet all who had the honour to know him then, remember him to be of the same mind, as he is now; wherefore the Doctor's Preferments which he has had fince, and are as much below his Merit. as he is above the malice and contempt of his Enemies; do no more prove him a Parallel to Judas, than Dr. Sacheverel's suffering as an evil Doer, give him a Right to be compar'd to Elijah: For 'tis not the suffering, but the Cause that makes the Confessor. In short, if the Queen by the Advice of her Ministry, thinks fit to bestow her Preferments on none, but fuch as hold Notions confistent with her Title to the Crown; does it follow, that they would profess other Notions, provided the Throne were of another mind? After this rate of arguing, rifing Clergymen must always be Men of no Conscience, and Princes shall never dispose of their Preferments according to their royal Judgment, whether right or wrong; but those who think themselves neglected for want of their Favour, must call their Affection for the Church in Question, and feditiously misrepresent their Administration

tion with turbulent Clamour, in that holy Place, where nothing should be heard, but the still Voice of Love and Devotion. But how inconfistent is this Behaviour, with so earnest a Contention for unlimited Passive Obedience. and Non-resistance? Is not censuring Parliaments, and reflecting upon the conduct of Queens and Prelates; the effect and fymprom of a Resisting Spirit? I am sure, this is fuch a way of preaching Non-resistance, as confutes it self by bidding Defyance to both the Legislative and the Executive Power of the Kingdom. I am sure this Practise, if not effectually check'd by Authority, or voluntarily laid afide by those who are guilty of it, must involve the Church in real Danger. How must it grieve. and flagger the devout Admirers of some Mens Noise, and Sweat, and Action at St. Saviours to hear Prelates and Priests tax'd by whole-fale with Infidelity, Apostacy, and Self-interestednes; and Anathemas, and Damnation thunder'd out against them with an Air of Triumph and Pleasure? Can it recommend our Labours, Gentlemen, to preach in fuch a manner, as must bring our Auditors to the unhappy Dilemma of either thinking, that we want common sense; or (which is worse) of fearing, that we are quite destitute of common Honesty and Humanity? Suppose Passive Obedience be a Duty, as no doubt it is rightly stated and understood by Mr. Hoadly's own Confesfion; (tho' those who write, or speak against him never own this, because they would throw all the odium they can upon him.) Yet, is there no other Duty necessary for the Inhabitants of Southwark

Southwark, but that? Are not Charity, and Refignation, and Prayer, and Repentance, and Heavenlymindedness, and a peaceable contented discharge of the several Duties of our Stations, as necesfary as that? And are not People brought with more difficulty to the constant practife of these felf-denying Duties, than they are to submit to the Higher Powers, under leffer and tollerable Oppressions? Is not this a Duty of rare Occurrence? And some People have no occasion to practife it all the days of their Lives: It might therefore be sufficient to inculcate it once a Quarter: But Preparation for Death and Judgment, by Mortification, Repentance, Devotion, Love of God, Desire of Heaven, Gratitude to Fesus, and a right use of the Lords Supper, and other means of Grace are all of frequent, most of them of dayly Revolution, and should be press'd upon Mens Consciences, with all possible Clearness and Fervour in our Sermons: Would you then preserve the dignity of your Order indeed? why then you must employ your Eloquence and Warmth this way; for if ye canonce make your Hearers good Men, they will of course be your Admirers, and give Reverence to whom Rverence is due.

Mr. Hoadly sets you an excellent Copy this way, for occasional ones being excepted. (notwithstanding his Scripturiency in Politics,) His Sermons are always upon practical Subjects: The Expressions are well chosen; none of them course or trivial, the Style is plain and manly and intelligible without being bald; His Method is perspicuous and of a neat compact Contexture: His Transitions elegant and yet natural: His Arguments strong and nervous, with-

out the Incumbrance of others that are less solid and supernumerary: His Conclusion is Rhetorical fumming up the Premises with a judicious Brevity and a Gentleman-like Address to the Passions of his Audience: In a word, a Vein of Seriousness and Christian Concern for the Wellfare of Souls runs thro' the whole Structure and Delivery of his Discourses: And I must fay that were Dr. Sacheverell the Reader, and Mr. Hoadly the Preacher at the same place: Our Order of Worship and Discipline would appear with fuch Luftre and Beauty, that the most prejudic'd Attendants at the Service could hardly withstand the Inducements he would there meet with to resort to it. For Dr. Sacheverell is as great a Master-piece at reading our Liturgy, as Mr. Hoadly can possibly be at defending our Church from the Press or Pulpit. He is audible without Noise or any barsh grating Accent to impress the close of a Sentence upon the Ears of the Congregation: And as every gesture and turn of both his Voice and Body is suitable to what he is reading throughout the whole course of the Prayers, Creeds, Chapters and Hymns: So he is intirely Solemn and Reverend in the Composure of his Person without Affectation; nay in his very Passage too and from the Desk. And 'tis a pity fuch a Reader should have such Sermons preach'd over his head, as feem only calculated to raise Insurrections, and to spoil and dissipate the Devotion of that vast Assembly, after they have been wrought up by the Dr's Performance to an heavenly Frame and Temper of Mind. And certainly the Dr. is very much indebted for one Advantage to the Sentence passed upon him, since without it the World might have been ignorant of his best Talent. FINIS.

